

Mr. Daugherty Gets Action

The President Made No Mistake in That Selection.

MR. DAUGHERTY seems to be an Attorney General with a capacity for getting things done, and, in his official work, without special preference for Democrats or Republicans. Did you notice the violent shock administered by him to "super-bootlegging" in New York?

The former prohibition director for New York, a Republican and once a judge, was indicted, and with him another Republican, formerly secretary of Governor Whitman. In the list of eighteen caught in the net figure both Republican and Democratic officials.

In one little operation these men are supposed to have cleaned up fifteen to twenty millions. The process was going on daily all over the United States to the tune of tens of millions from the time prohibition started until Daugherty came in. He seems to have selected an able assistant in Col. William B. Hayward, a young man with an admirable war record, now turning his energies against the big bootleggers. Both are to be congratulated.

There is no doubt that Mr. Daugherty will do all that can be done by one who thoroughly understands the tricks and wiles of the evil to stop bootlegging. It is doubtful whether any real stopping can be done, doubtful whether Mr. Daugherty, who knows the world and its ways, believes that it can be done, however hard he may try.

When you appoint men to positions in which they can make ten or fifteen million at a time, some of them are going to make it. Mr. Daugherty will make it a little more dangerous than it was before, anyhow, if he can't do more.

A Mr. Nobbe, prosperous manufacturer, was sent to jail for violating the anti-trust law. His doctor said he had consumption with hemorrhages, and he was released two months ahead of time.

There is nothing unusual in that; it is hard to keep a rich man in jail.

The unusual thing is that the prosperous person ever went to jail. His was the first case of the kind, under the Sherman act, and it was the Daugherty administration that demanded and got the prison sentence.

How France Could Pay

THE condition of French finances, aggravated by great military burdens, makes unlikely an early cash payment of either interest or principal on the debt which France owes to the United States.

That debt, continually increasing as interest accrues, exceeds three thousand million dollars.

The American people, though eager to be relieved of the high taxes they must long carry because of the war from which they received no gain, are sympathetic with their friends in France and therefore willing to be patient.

But they observe that France, as well as Great Britain, has island possessions in proximity to the American coast.

Guadeloupe, with its dependencies, and Martinique, while having a combined area little larger than Rhode Island and a population about equal to that of Newark, produce a trade valued annually at \$50,000,000.

Their exports (chiefly sugar, coffee and other tropical products) would find a natural market in the United States if the ties with France were severed. Many of their imports now come from this country.

These islands also have a strategic value which, in unfriendly hands, might in future menace our commerce and safety.

We have suggested to the British government the propriety of reducing its debt to the United States by transferring title to its West Indian possessions and have urged the Administration to sound it upon that thought.

Why should not France be willing to entertain a similar suggestion? The debtor who, when short of cash, is willing to transfer other values wins credit for honesty.

Moreover, American security demands fewer foreign flags among the islands which command our coastwise, inter-American and trans-Atlantic commerce.

God Save the Republic

THERE are two views of the Open Door—two irreconcilable views.

The democratic view, which theoretically at least has American support, is that it means equality of opportunities and fair dealing.

This means that a weak nation is not to be robbed or unfairly exploited by intimidation or bribery of its officials; that if foreigners go in to develop a country's resources they shall cheat neither the natives nor each other; their profit must spring from honest service.

Thus the Open Door really opens not to bayonets nor boodlers but to the Golden Rule.

The other, the imperialistic view, practiced by most adventurers into China and now upheld unflinchingly by two governments—Japan and France—is that the Open Door means limiting the number of the looters so as not to cheapen too greatly the value of the loot.

Those who have imposed "spheres of influence" and exacted valuable concessions, having got theirs, are willing that the old game shall stop and new rules be made provided the iniquities of the past are let alone. Virtue is to begin when vice is satiated.

Such is the significance of the cavalier manner in which our prospective allies in the Far East have removed the teeth from Secretary Hughes' belated proposal to be good.

We are told that even a promise of future amendment by promise breakers gorged with the spoils of past robberies constitutes a glorious victory for American diplomacy.

Those who think so must be easily satisfied.

As a matter of fact, all that emerges from the latest lauded attempt to fix a basis of good relations in China is an addition to sonorous rhetoric only lip deep in sincerity, together with an unrati-fied pledge by the United States to weaken its power of defense.

If that is the best that American statesmanship can do, God save the Republic!

Let's Go!



THEY'RE HUMAN

BY William Atherton Du Puy

Way back in 1897 William Jennings Bryan got a letter from Japan signed Yamashita Yaschitiro, which called him "master," and informed him that the writer was coming to America to serve him, to sit at his feet and to learn.

Mr. Bryan wrote back that he regretted that circumstances were such that it would be impossible for him to accept any Japanese student and direct his steps up the mount of knowledge. Some time later he received another letter postmarked San Francisco, saying that Yamashita had landed on these shores and that he would hurry on to Nebraska and the "master" as fast as circumstances would permit.

Mr. Bryan communicated with the Democratic committeeman by the Golden Gate and urged him to take steps to stop this Oriental in his fruitless journeyings, as he had no time to teach him.

Similar letters came from Salt Lake City, from Denver, as the young Japanese worked his way East. Similar efforts were made to dissuade him, to divert him. Finally, however, he rang the Bryan doorbell and flung himself on Mrs. Bryan, calling her his new found American mother and showering her with such protestations of devotion as are unknown in conventional Middle West circles.

But the upshot of it was that Yamashita had his way. For six years he worked in the Bryan household, served the "master," absorbed what he might of his wisdom and philosophy. Then he returned to the land of the cherry blossom.

But last November Yamashita returned to America. As the president of the Japanese Peace Society he has been in Washington these three months exerting no little influence in persuading his associates from the Orient to travel constantly toward the goal of the Prince of Peace.

Here is an individual whose political career was built on no more stable a foundation than a carbuncle on another man's neck.

He is Congressman Burton Erwin Sweet of Iowa, who has had charge of the various measures for the rehabilitation of the disabled soldier.

Mr. Sweet represents the district from which came David B. Henderson, two decades ago Speaker of the House. Nine times had Mr. Henderson been nominated for Congress, alternately by a spokesman of each of the nine counties in his district. The convention was to be held that would name him for the tenth term and D. T. Gibson, of Bremer county, who had nominated him eighteen years earlier, was to make the great speech.

But Gibson got a carbuncle on his neck. So a young lawyer named Sweet was drafted to take his place. Sweet made so strong an impression that he came near being nominated for the post himself when, two months later, Henderson withdrew. It was this speech, made possible by a carbuncle on another man's neck, which eventually led him into public life.

President Harding pronounces "wound" as though it were the past tense of what one does to the clock on the mantle once each week.

Charles B. Hanford, the veteran Shakespearean actor, who once played with Booth and Barrett, is living quietly in Washington, where he went to high school forty years ago. He came up to the National Press Club not long ago and read "I Met a Fool."

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He—I can hold my breath two minutes! She—You don't say! And it's pretty strong tonight, too!—Wayside Tales.

WEEK-END JAILS

By "BUGS" BAER.

JERSEY justice has again gone off on mysterious tangents. They punish you very quickly over there. Especially if you're innocent.

SKETER State law is so sudden that criminals land in hoosegow while their thumbprints are still warm and smoking on scene of crime.

BIGAMY is punishable by making smoothshaven Bluebeards serve out their terms with both wives. Jersey judge wouldn't think of sending bigamistic gent to jail where he would be safe.

DECISIONS are generally pulled out of non-biased hat like draft numbers. Delinquent citizen is sure to get plastered by this method. He doesn't always get punished for right crime. But there ain't any right crimes in Jersey.

LATEST decision by cross-river judge is to stake culprit to thirty days in jail bungalow via week-end method. Convicted rascal works all week. Then goes to his iron cottage for Saturday and Sunday. Takes fifteen weeks in week-end stone doll-house before law is satisfied and justice once more spreads its broken wings over U. S.

METHOD might be adopted by rest of star-spangled works. Yegg spansks wealthy client over egg-shaped skull with t-karat lead pipe. Then orders his valet out with golf bags and picnic trousers for week-end at his Sing Sing chateau.

PONZI could park himself in unbreakable mansion of many bars within easy commuting distance of Boston pockets. Lanou could open up matrimonial bureau in Bastille.

UNDER Jersey week-end system, there is no reason why life sentence should interfere with sentence's life. Just work your jail term out in easy week-end installments. Under this system any workman can afford one.

BEFORE your thumb-prints have faded out, you are enjoying your guest chamber at palatial country jail. Don't forget to tip warden before leaving Monday morning.

WEEK-END jails are liable to become popular. In case you are figuring on distorting any of our week-end laws, make your reservations ahead.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

(Copyright, 1922.)

By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—This is about Dormie, the Airedale, tried in a San Francisco court on the charge of killing a Persian cat. Now, notwithstanding the silly expense involved in putting the quarrel through court formalities and the fun afforded the onlookers, it is to be remembered that Dormie's life was at stake. The sole purpose of the punishment of criminals in law is not to retrieve their crime, but to serve as a warning to others. The execution of a dog can serve no such purpose. Regardless of the fate of Dormie, the dogs of the land will persist in their doggy ways and chase the cats. Again Dormie's conviction would per se make thousands of other dogs subject to sentence. To execute Dormie would be wanton murder. What do you think, Mr. K. C. B.

HAROLD A. ISRAEL,
Los Angeles, Cal.

MY DEAR Harold.

I HAVE no idea.

WHAT THEY did to

Dormie.

FOR KILLING the

cat.

BUT I really do feel.

THEY SHOULD do

something.

TO LET him know.

THAT IN this age.

A REAL nice dog.

WOULDN'T KILL a

cat.

BUT NEVERTHE-

LESS.

IF I were Dormie.

AND HAD been tried.

AND SENTENCED

to death.

I'D SEND out word.

TO THE other dogs.

TO GO get busy.

AND THE very first

time.

A CAT killed a bird.

TO GRAB the cat.

AND HAVE it 'ried.

FOR KILLING the

bird.

AND IF I were a cat.

AND THAT happened

to me.

I'D HOLLER a lot.

ABOUT THE birds.

KILLING ALL the

bugs.

AND SO I'd go.

RIGHT DOWN the

line.

AND BACK again.

TO THE human race.

AND I'D point to

the men.

WHO LIE in wait.

WHILE BAYING

dogs.

COME DRIVING on.

WITH A deer ahead.

AND THE deer drops

dead.

FROM A rifle shot.

AND IF that is sport.

AND WITHIN the

law.

I'D SAY it was sport.

AND WITHIN the

law.

FOR A dog to chase.

AND KILL a cat.

I THANK you.

The Forgetting.

"I believe in forgetting injuries!" "That's all right to forget an injury; but don't forget that you have forgotten it!"—Wayside Tales.

The Harmful, Grafting American Valuation Scheme

A plot to help American monopolists rob the people. If Congressmen pass it, they will hear about it next election.

A desperate effort is made to inject into the tariff bill a so-called "American Valuation plan."

This is a warning to American merchants, American consumers and CONGRESS.

That American valuation proposition in the tariff bill is a scheme to put the American consumer and merchant at the mercy of grafting monopolists.

If American valuation goes through, the importer of goods from Europe will be told AFTER the goods get here what "the American value" is.

That value will be fixed by men frequently enough "taken care of" by monopolistic interests. They will fix that artificial "value" at any price that the home brand of monopolists may desire.

Why are Mr. Fordney and some other Congressmen so eager for that American valuation scheme? It never appeared in any other American tariff. It is commercially utterly nonsensical. It would make business chaotic, making it impossible for merchants to plan intelligently for imports and accurate merchandising.

Protection is a good thing, properly managed. It costs much more for labor in America than in Europe. Therefore allowance should be made to add that cost in the shape of a tariff to the price for which the goods sell in EUROPE.

If you believe that merchants here, or farmers, or any other class should be protected against unfair competition from abroad, then find what the goods cost in EUROPE and add whatever protection you think right.

The ablest merchants in this country, men that do business in tens of millions a year, younger merchants, just as able, growing into big business, ALL without exception, denounce the deceitful, dishonest, cleverly devised "American Valuation" scheme. It is nothing but a plot to enable individuals in the United States to maintain certain monopolies and exploit the people.

Let monopolists here use politicians to fix the American value, and, of course, they will put on a tariff that will make it impossible for anybody to compete with them and they will charge what they please.

What is said in this newspaper today will be put before the eyes of at least fifteen million voters throughout the United States in other newspapers. Those voters will be heard from at the next election if this Congress decides that it will pass a special new-fangled tariff bill to enable local monopolists TO CHANGE THE TARIFF FROM MONTH TO MONTH AS THEY MAY SEE FIT.

We have had a fine sample of what happens when Government licenses public potential blackmailers and bribe-takers. The prohibition mess has shown that.

What will happen when individuals are chosen to decide, for the benefit of home monopolists, just what shall be charged in the way of a tariff?

For instance, the Tariff Commission at Washington has received from the Bohemian glass company in New York a letter, dated January 18, concerning the "American valuation" plan as it will affect glass.

There is just one firm in the United States that manufactures plate glass of a certain thickness.

That particular concern may be highly honorable at the top, perhaps not quite so honorable as you go down.

When it comes to deciding the AMERICAN VALUE OF THE PRODUCT ON WHICH IT HAS A MONOPOLY, HOW WILL IT DEAL WITH THE PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL CHOSEN TO DECIDE WHAT THAT AMERICAN VALUE IS?

Could anything be more preposterous than a law that would make it impossible for American business men to plan in advance with any certainty as to costs, and therefore as to retail price?

At the beginning of the year merchants begin buying that which they will sell the FOLLOWING fall. How can they buy today goods that will be imported perhaps next autumn, goods that are not yet manufactured, if they must wait, indefinitely, until somebody whose only knowledge of the goods is what the American monopolist may have told him, shall decide on what the "American valuation" is?

The tariff should protect all legitimate American interests against unfair or impossible European competition.

All we Americans want to spend our money with our brothers that produce goods at home, and wherever possible to give the preference to the home product. But we do not want to shut out all the rest of the world, pretending to be sufficient unto ourselves. That would destroy our exports, make international trade impossible and make the present difficulties ten times worse.

We want to first labor against starvation competition, whether from the East or West.

We want to protect American merchants and American manufacturers, and we want also, although he is often forgotten, to protect the unfortunate American consumer.

The American valuation plan would leave that CONSUMER, as well as the business world, ENTIRELY AT THE MERCY OF POLITICAL APPOINTEES, and of influences brought to bear upon them.

But let Mr. Fordney and others above him remember that if they decide to adopt the American valuation plan, and leave merchants and the public at the mercy of politics, they will also leave their own dear Republican party at the mercy of the DEMOCRATS. And THAT may be worth while thinking about.